

PHILIPPUS PRESBYTER, *Commentarii in librum Iob* [PHILIP.Comm.Iob]: CPL 643, 757; RBMA 1664, 6970; CLA 234, 740, 1599; LTK 8: 467.

<i>MSS</i>	1. Oxford, Bodley 426 (2327): HG 576. 2. Cambrai, Bibl. Municip. 470 (441). 3. Leningrad, Publ. Libr. F. v. I. 3.
<i>Lists</i>	none
<i>A-S Vers</i>	none
<i>Quots/Cits</i>	1. BEDA.Temp.rat. 508A: PHILIP.Comm.Iob 752D. 2. BEDA.Temp.rat. 426B: PHILIP.Comm.Iob. 752D.
<i>Refs</i>	none

Philippus, a disciple of Jerome, possibly Gaulish, died in A.D. 455. He is the author of a *Commentarii in librum Iob*, as well as a shorter *Expositio interlinearis libri Iob* (PL 23: 1407-1470).

The relation of these two works to each other is uncertain. Ogilvy, following CPL, notes that the *Expositio* is excerpted from the *Commentarii* (BKE p 221). However, the PL text of the *Expositio* is not a verbatim excerpt of anything in the PL text of the *Commentarii*. An earlier edition of the *Expositio*, published by Johann Sichart in Basel, 1527, may bear a closer resemblance to the *Commentarii*. A critical edition of the *Commentarii* has been prepared by Fransen (1949), but has not been published.

Three manuscripts of Philip's work have Anglo-Saxon connections. Bodley 426 (2327), the only manuscript listed by Gneuss (HG 576), apparently contains the shorter *Expositio*: Gneuss gives its provenance as Winchester, mid-9th century; Lowe (CLA 234) suggests only "some Wessex centre" in the 8th or 9th century. Lowe lists two additional manuscripts: Cambrai, Bibliothèque Municipale 470 (441), containing "Philippus in Iob" and written "doubtless in an Anglo-Saxon centre on the Continent" in the 8th century (CLA 740); and Leningrad, Public Library F. v. I. 3, containing "Liber Iob cum glossis ex commentario Philippi presbyteri" and "written probably in Northumbria, possibly by Northumbrian scribes in a Continental centre" in the 8th century (CLA 1599).

Bede, in *De temporum ratione*, twice cites the *Commentarii*, not the *Expositio* as Ogilvy claims (BKE p 220). The citation is to Philip's discussion of the tides in relation to Job 38:16. Brown (1975) discusses Bede's use of Philip to clarify the term *dodrans*, meaning "three-fourths," and a homonym meaning "tidal wave."

Bede's citation of Philip has inspired some speculation that Bede himself wrote a commentary on Job (see Fransen 1920); this suggestion is rejected by Vaccari (1924).

BIBLIOGRAPHY Part I

PHILIP.Comm.Iob = PL 26: 619-802.

Part II

Brown, Alan K. "Bede, a Hisperic etymology, and early sea poetry." *Mediaeval Studies* 37 (1975): 419-432.

*Fransen, Irénée. *Le commentaire au Livre de Job du prêtre Philippe*. Maredsous, 1949.

Franses, Desiderius. "Het Job commentar van Philippus Presbyter." *De Katholiek* 157 (1920): 378-386.

Vaccari, A. "Scripsitne Beda Commentarium in Iob?" *Biblica* 5 (1924): 369-373.

* This work is cited in CPL and RBMA, but I was unable to locate it at the University of Illinois library or through inter-library loan. I assume it is either unpublished or privately printed (and not widely circulated).

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7 January 1991